

Iron County Register

IRONTON, MO. : : : AUGUST 13, 1896.

E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

VOLUME XXX.

NUMBER 7.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

WM. J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ARTHUR SEWALL
OF MAINE.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:

LON. V. STEPHENS, of Cooper.

For Lieutenant Governor:

A. H. BOLTE, of Franklin.

For Secretary of State:

A. A. LESUEUR, of Lafayette.

For State Auditor:

J. M. SEIBERT, of Cape Girardeau.

For State Treasurer:

FRANK PITTS, of Monroe.

For Attorney General:

E. C. CROW, of Jasper.

For Supreme Court Judge:

THEODORE BRACE.

For Railroad Commissioner:

T. J. HENNESSEY, of St. Louis.

Iron County Ticket.

For Representative:

G. W. FARRAR, JR.

For Sheriff:

WM. T. O'NEAL.

For Collector of the Revenue:

W. H. FISHER.

For Treasurer:

P. W. WHITWORTH.

For Prosecuting Attorney:

WM. R. EDGAR.

For Assessor:

GILES G. HENDERSON.

For Presiding Judge of County Court:

R. L. CARTY.

For County Judge—Southern District:

J. W. ALCORN.

For County Judge—Western District:

A. G. MOYER.

Four more years of Democratic rule in Missouri means a complete obliteration of the State debt. In strange contrast with the result of Republican rule.

The State ticket nominated at Jefferson City appears at the head of our columns. The ticket is a strong one and will sweep Missouri by a large majority in November next.

The Congressional Convention for this district assembled at Salem yesterday. There is indication of a prolonged contest with the likelihood of a dark horse winning in the end.

It is said that Hoke Smith's resignation as Secretary of the Interior is in the hands of the President. Mr. Smith is supporting the Democratic nomination and is no longer in favor with the administration.

FLYNN of the *Southeast Gazette* throws up the sponge! He labors for several weeks endeavoring to formulate a reply to the "Cinch of the Normal" and then says nothing. It's a mighty weak cause that Bro. Flynn can't evolve something in defense of.

MISSOURI papers are alleging that this notice was recently found pasted on the walls of a deserted homestead in the arid region of Kansas: "Four miles from a neighborhood, sixteen miles from a post office, twenty-five miles from a school house, forty-nine miles from a church, 180 miles from timber, 200 miles from a Democrat, half a mile from water, a quarter of a mile from hell, and the same distance from a Republican. Gone to Missouri, which is God's country, to get a fresh start."

It is asserted that from 1792 to 1873—a period of 81 years—there were 8,031,288 silver dollars coined, and that from 1873 to 1894 there were 527,958,202 silver dollars coined; that as this vast coinage of silver failed to support the price of silver, all further attempts must likewise fail. As a matter of fact there were coined in the period between 1792 and 1873 of silver \$52,723,195.75; of gold, \$25,440,372.50. So that the primary money of the country during the lives of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson consisted of twice as much silver as gold, not counting foreign coin. The idea that there has been a vast coinage of silver over gold since 1873 exploded by the mint statistics covering the twenty years between 1873 and 1894. In that time there was coined of silver \$529,244,117.60; of gold, \$857,914,478.

We did not attempt to ridicule our esteemed contemporary, the *Potosi Journal*, when we fell upon the article in which its editor declared that the remonetization of silver would not affect prices. We felt faint. We had a longing for the odor of burning feathers, ammonia, or some other powerful restorative. We have heard of the eminent corporation attorney who, by the aid of the corporate interests the Republican party and Mr. Cleveland's crowd of cuckoos, writes himself Senator Thurston. He has brains enough. That is not his difficulty. He knows what his masters want him to say, and he obeys orders. His financial speeches have been made upon the theory that the rank and file of political par-

ties in this country are, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, fools, and it does not matter much what argument he puts forth it will be swallowed without inspection. Will the editor of the *Journal* kindly tell us what harm the remonetization of silver could possibly do if it would not affect prices?

HERE are facts that each taxpayer should paste in his hat: If we had contracted to pay the national debt in wheat it could have been discharged in 1866 by the payment of one billion seven million bushels; then it was nearly three billion dollars. To-day, when it is in the neighborhood of one billion dollars, it will take two billion bushels to discharge it. Counted in wheat we have paid on the principal, since 1866, almost one billion eight hundred million bushels; as interest, nearly three billion bushels; as premiums, sixty-two million bushels; and we owe twice as many bushels as we did before we paid anything! If we had paid our debt in cotton in 1866, it would have cost us seven billion pounds in round numbers. If we paid it in cotton to-day it would cost us nearly twelve billion pounds, although we have paid out, between 1866 and 1896, forty-two billion pounds. Calculated in either pork, beef, oats, corn, or wool, we find practically the same results. The national debt has to be paid from the products of the soil. All wealth comes from the soil, ultimately. How does it happen that, after paying two-thirds of the debt, as measured in dollars, we still owe, measured in products, almost twice as much as we did in January, 1866? Will the *Globe-Democrat*, the *Potosi Journal*, the *Cosmos*, the *De Soto Facts*, or some other disciple of the golden calf tell us how this has happened? The Republican subscribers to this paper would be more than pleased to see a full and clear statement of how these facts came about, and so would we.

THE following, from the *Patriot's Bulletin*, illustrates the beauty of the gold standard. Let every American workingman demand gold, if we are on a gold basis and have a gold standard. There is no reason why the bond holder should be paid in gold and the workingman in silver. The same money for all, say we:

There is trouble in the camp of laborers in the Buck Mountain section of Pennsylvania. It has been brought about by the wholesale distribution of silver literature by the Pennsylvania department of the Gold Monometallist Literary Bureau. These documents set forth the distress which free silver would precipitate through a 50-cent dollar.

Jacob Hogan, a contractor who is building the reservoir at Buck Mountain, has learned more on this subject during the past few days than he ever knew before. He employs 300 men. These men have been reading about fiat money, bimetalism, and 50-cent dollars. Anthony Reetz is one of the most intelligent laborers, and his opinion is the opinion of all the others. He is an ardent gold advocate and in his zeal to spread light laid particular stress on the depreciated silver coin. The result was that the men held a meeting and decided that they would all be gold men, not politically, but commercially, and that their labor should be traded on a sound-money basis only.

Reetz, who is an under-boss, communicated this fact to Contractor Hogan Thursday. The men were to be paid their week's wages on Saturday. It did not strike Hogan, at that time, that there would be any difficulty in paying the men in gold. He called at his bank and demanded \$1,900 in gold. He was struck dumb when the teller told him he could not get that sum in the entire county. Out of the \$11,000,000 on deposit in the several banks of the county, it is estimated that scarcely half of \$1,900, the required amount, is circulating or in the banks.

The laborers, however, have refused to go beyond the \$5 limit on silver, and the contractor and his gold standard associates are in a very much embarrassed position.

A Remarkable Campaign.

The present bids fair to become one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of this country in several respects. First, all indications point to a use of money by the money Lords, the like of which has never been known in politics.

Bryan and the principles of the Chicago platform are to be dunned at any cost. One scheme to raise funds is to assess each millionaire the same amount he would be compelled to pay in 1894 as income tax if that law had not been declared unconstitutional. Another is to establish a kitty at each stock exchange into which a certain per cent. of every big deal will go. The "kitty" is the per cent. paid by the players in a game of poker when there is a jack pot, to meet the expense of lights, fuel, etc. All of the big banking institutions are paying tax in some way to this gigantic corruption fund. Mr. Hanna can have a hundred million, if he can use so much for campaign expenses. The money centers of Europe can be drawn upon liberally, for they are as much interested in our maintaining the single gold standard as are our home millionaires; consequently, every man who has a money power will have no trouble in finding a market, if he can in any way be made useful. This use of money may be part of a scheme more far-reaching than anything yet attempted in the way of corruption. If the gold standard can be fastened upon our

necks by such means, after the protest of all political parties against it—a protest that had been kept up for years—what may a united plutocracy not be able to accomplish?

Again, misrepresentation is to be used to an extent hitherto unprecedented. Where statistics are against gold, they are to be garbled; where the facts are against them they are to be denied. It looks as if they were denying too much in the beginning of the campaign. The *Globe-Democrat* denies that the demonetization of silver in 1873 had anything to do with the fall in prices. The *New York Sun* denies that its remonetization would cause a rise in prices. They never stop to explain how anyone will be injured or benefited by free coinage, if it has nothing to do with the price of commodities. The *Globe-Democrat* says Teller, Mantle, and others, are guilty of falsehood when they say that Mexico and Japan are prosperous under the silver standard, notwithstanding the fact that those who have investigated declare these countries most prosperous of any now in existence.

One publication emanating from the goldbug press declares that the demonetization of silver was the work of the silver men, and in another place it says that under free coinage the owner of fifty-three cents worth of silver could take it to the mint and get a gold dollar for it, thus making forty-seven cents.

These misrepresentations are put forth to confuse, and for the reason that a large number of people accept as true whatever may be found in the newspaper they are accustomed to read, without looking below the surface.

Another method, and one which has been used before to a limited extent, is to line up the employees of the great railroad corporations, and employees of large aggregations of capital, for McKinley and gold. The *Post-Dispatch* tell us that already the employees of the Missouri Pacific are being informed that further employment with that road depends upon the support of gold. They propose to disfranchise their men or make it impossible for them to live.

If we are to continue to exist as a free people the time has come when we must break the shackles with which the money power has bound us. It is a new war for liberty, a new battle for independence. May God protect the right!

Obituary.

Died—At the home of her father two miles south of Bellevue in Iron county on Wednesday July 23, 1896, Miss Alice Meyer, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Deceased was one of those sweet, quiet gentle dispositions which is always loved by those who know it best. She joined the church at Cedar Grove in August last and since that time, with her other naturally lovable graces, the beauty of christian humility was prominent.

She was not sick very long but when nearing the end of life she called her near and dear relatives around her and gave to each an affectionate loving farewell, assuring them that she was going to live with Jesus. That in her life she had the assurance of his power to save and in her death he would receive her in to his heavenly Kingdom. Her life had been such as to win the love and esteem of a large concourse of friends who showed their appreciation of her, and sympathy for her family by attendance on the funeral. Sister Alice is in heaven.

"There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wand'ers given;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast,
'Tis found above—in heaven." X.

Virgie, youngest daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bollinger, died at the home of her parents at Sabula, Iron county, Mo., on July 30, 1896, aged four years, seven months and sixteen days.

She was dedicated to the Lord in baptism at about the age of four months, and was being brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

She was a child that had great confidence in her Saviour; she believed He was able, ready and willing to protect and supply the needs of all that would call on Him.

Her little mind seemed to be laden with thought of something good; when she would hear names of people that were strangers to her, she would often inquire, if they were good or bad people. She was a bright child, sweet tempered, and loving disposition—a favorite with all who knew her, and especially with her parents, brothers, sisters and relatives. But she has passed away. God in His wisdom thought it best to take her to Himself, and now she is with Jesus, and can "see him as he is."

"Who plucked that flower?" said the gardener. "The Master," replied a servant, and the gardener was silent; and when God plucks a flower from our home, we should recognize His right to do so, and succumb to His will. She leaves a father, mother, a brother and seven sisters to mourn her loss; but they do not "mourn as those who have no hope," but are looking forward to the time when they can be with her again, for she is "not dead but sleepeth."

"There is no death! what seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."
"Day after day, we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing
Behold her grown more fair."
Farewell, dear Virgie! We cannot bring thee to us again but we can so live, by the assistance of our Heavenly Father, that we may go to thee.

HER PASTOR.

Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habit of sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at Crisp's Drug Store. 2

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SELLING AT COST.

For Cash upon the delivery of goods. My goods are New and First Class and will bear close inspection. Great Bargains are offered to Cash Buyers for a few days. I mean what I say.
HENRY BARNHOUSE.

One of Judge Emerson's new cottages to rent. In perfect order. 21

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT —OF— IRONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, (DISTRICT NO. 1.)

(Township 33 and 34, Ranges 3 and 4).
Iron County, Missouri,
From July 1, 1895, To July 1, 1896.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1895,	\$961 80
Cash rec'd from W. H. Fisher, Collector,	2042 96
Total Receipts,	\$5104 76
EXPENDITURES.	
Teachers' Wages,	\$1567 50
Salaries of Wagoners,	116 00
Services Secretary and Treasurer,	40 00
Fuel,	70 00
Scrubbing and cleaning school house,	11 50
Work on yard,	5 50
Supplies,	33 00
Repairs,	17 85
New well and filling up old one,	100 87
Election,	5 00
Printing,	7 00
Taking Enumeration,	20 00
Paid 8 coupons, at \$3,	24 00
Paid 8 bonds, at \$100,	800 00
Paid interest on 8 bonds,	24 65
Paid bonds Nos. 35 to 44,	1000 00
Paid interest on same,	10 00
Total Expenditures,	\$3852 97
Cash on hand July 1, 1896,	1251 79
Total,	\$5104 76
Respectfully submitted this 10th day of August, 1896.	
W. G. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.	

CHARLES MADLINGER, Shaving Parlor.

One Door South of Drug Store,
IRONTON, MO.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, COMMODIOUS ROOM.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a new idea, they may like to patent? Write JOHN WADSWORTH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for a free circular and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of the County of St. Francois and State of Missouri, made at the July term, 1896, thereof, I, F. M. Carter, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. M. L. Sanden, dec'd, will, on

Thursday, September 10th, 1896, at the east front door of the courthouse in the City of Ironton, in Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the county court, sell, at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the interest of said Mrs. M. L. Sanden, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23); and the east half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23); in township thirty-four (34), north, of range two east—containing, in the aggregate, three hundred and twenty acres, and situated in Iron county, Missouri.

F. M. CARTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. M. L. Sanden, dec'd.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, H. C. Stevens and Agnes Stevens, his wife, Margaret E. Stevens, Charles Hillier, and Margaret A. Hillier, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 25th day of July, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, State of Missouri, in Book "31," at page 448, did convey to Michael Seitz, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Iron in the State of Missouri, to wit:

Lot No. two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, in Block eleven, and all of Lot one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, in Block ten, in the Town of Middlebrook, Iron County, Missouri, as the same appears on the plat of said Town now on file with the Recorder of Deeds for Iron County, Mo.:

Which conveyance was made and executed in trust to secure the payment of one certain note and the interest thereon, in said deed of trust described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest, now past due; And, whereas, it is provided in said deed that in case of default of the trustee, or his refusal to act as such trustee, the acting sheriff of Iron county shall act as such trustee;

And, whereas, said Michael Seitz, trustee, is now dead;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned sheriff and trustee, will, on

Saturday, August 22d, 1896,

between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of said day, at the east front Court House door in the City of Ironton, in the County of Iron, State of Missouri, sell the above described real estate and property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the cost of executing this trust.

WM. T. O'NEAL,
Sheriff and Trustee.



We Want You TO BE Clad!

A STEMWINDER FOR AUGUST!!

We intend to inaugurate one of the Largest Clearing Sales that ever took place in Ironton. We Mean Just What We Say!

Reductions in All Departments! Clothing Regardless of Cost! We must sell; there's no use talking! Note Prices:

Granulated Sugar, 17 Pounds for \$1.00!

CLOTHING, ETC.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits: Original Price, \$1; now 65c.
Same, Original Price, \$1.25; now 90c.
Same, " " \$2.00; now \$1.50.
Same, " " \$2.75; now \$2.00.
Same, " " \$4.00; now \$3.00.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Men's Suits that were \$3.50; now \$2.50.
Men's Suits that were \$7.50; now \$5.50.
Men's Suits that were \$8.50; now \$6.50.

FURNISHING GOODS.

500 Gentlemen's Late Style Neckties. Original prices, 35c to 60c. We make one price on them: take your choice for 25c.

DRY GOODS.

Good Gingham, 4c a yard.
Zephyrs that were 12 1-2c a yard, now 8 1-3c.
Best Blue Calicoes, 5c a yard.
Heavy Domestic, 5c a yard.
Alpine Moire Dress Goods at 7 1-2c a yard; former price, 12 1-2c.
Fine Lawns that were 12 1-2c a yard, now 9c.
Black and White Organdies, the original price 20c; now 15c.
Linen Lawn, former price 15c; reduced to 10c.
Wool Challies that were 20c, reduced to 15c.

==SHOES!==

Big Bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Low-Cut Shoes. A lot of Women's Fine Shoes, mostly 2½ to 3½, at \$1.25; original price \$3.50.
100 Boys' Low-Cut Shoes, at 50c a Pair; original price, from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Men's Shoes in Brogan Style, High-Cut, (broken sizes), \$1; originally \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MASON'S FRUIT JARS

Quarts, 75c a Doz. 1-2 Gallons, 95c.

Five Lbs. Good Green Coffee for \$1!

SALT \$1.15 A BARREL.

T. S. Lopez & Sons.